THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1887.

Accident on the Elevated Railroads There have been a great many accidents on the elevated railroads since the recent heavy increase of travel, and the genera manager is reported to have said yesterday that since the first of the month he had grown ten years older.

An accident which happened at Chatham square yesterday was not occasioned di-rectly or indirectly by increased travel, but belonged to the worst class of railroad easualties, those which are due not only to culpable neglect of duty but to direct disobedience. It was the same as that which happened the other day upon the Baltimore and Ohio when a train running east in violation of orders met on the same track a westbound express running upon its schedule.

In that instance we showed the fallibility of all scientific devices and intelligent precantions, however admirably contrived, because the human intelligence, upon which these precautions and devices in their turn depend, is not itself infallible. time must come when the most faithful watchman takes his drowse, and the moment arrived yesterday when an engineer of long service, high character, and proved efficlency ignored the most conspicuous of danger signals and ran point blank into a train crossing the track in front of him.

Eternal vigilance in railroading is a fine thing, but it is worthless as a guarantee of absolute safety. The cardinal principle is contained in the rules never to run two trains in different directions on the same track or on any part of it simultaneously or other wise, and never under any imaginable conditions to operate a crossing at grade. The interlocking switch and signal is a marvel of intelligent ingenuity applied to a difficult problem, but it doesn't eliminate from the situation the engineer worn out by fatigue, or selzed by apoplexy, and beyond that point the security it affords is wil. The grade crossing at Chat ham square worked to admiration up to yes terday, but it is a wonder to every railroad man of intelligence that it has not long since been the scene of some fearful fatality.

### Ireland Should Have Help Once More.

The Salisbury Government will bring in coercion bill at the coming session of Parliament, and the outline of the project. published in the London Standard, is generally accepted as correct. Nominally applicable to the whole United Kingdom, but, of course, really aimed at Ireland alone, the proposed measure reproduces the harshest features of the law enforced by Mr. FORSTER, but against which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN successfully protested, and to which Mr. GLAD-STONE is now inflexibly opposed. It has, therefore, become again the duty of Americans, who recognize the justice of the Nationalist movement for self-government, to offer substantial aid to the Irish Parliamentary party in what bids fair to be their final and triumphant struggle. We are glad to see that the collectors of the Parliament ary Fund in this city are about to bestir themselves with energy, and they can undoubtedly rely on the zealous cooperation of all the ardent friends of Ireland in this community. To the readers of THE SUN the gravity of the present crisis is well known and they will, we feel assured, come forward with all their former generosity.

There are two plain reasons why assistance should be promptly and liberally tendered to the Irish people at this juncture by heir friends in the United States. If the percion bill is passed, the magistrates will be intrusted with arbitrary powers of arrest and imprisonment which virtually suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and the Government will count on securing the conviction of accused persons by resorting to special jurors and a change of venue from Catholic to Protestant communities. These powers, all of which are outside of the ordinary law, will be used in prosecuting Mr. DILLON, Mr. O'BRIEN, and every member of the National League who has been active in promoting resistance to eviction. Almost all of the men thus threatened with the loss of liberty are poor, and need money for the legal expenses of their defence. Then, too, the frustration of the Nationalist "plan of campaign" will be followed by a general resumption and merciless enforcement of eviction proceedings, and the resultant destitution can only be alleviated by an immediate outpour of American sympathy in the form of money contributions.

But this is not the only ground on which a concerted movement to afford support to Ireland should be renewed without delay. It is generally admitted that the Tory Government will not be able to survive the coming session of Parliament. In other words, a new general election is impending, and Ireland's representatives at Westminster, who, for the most part, are dependent on their daily work for their subsistence, will again be subjected to pecuniary burdens in the way of election expenses, which they are unable to sustain. If the Parnellites, notwithstanding the desperate contest of last June, which proved fatal to so many English followers of GLADSTONE, retain in the present House of Commons the same quots of seats which they held in the last Parliament, the result is almost wholly due to the timely and full-handed support of their well-wisher in America. It is now believed that with equivalent contributions from this country the Nationalists can carry at least two additional seats in Uister, which were lost last summer by only a few votes, and thus raise their total representation to 88. If they fail to win a sweeping victory of this kind in Ireland, and to powerfully aid their Gladstonian auxiliaries in the large cities of Great Britain, it will be the fault of their fellow countrymen and friends on this side of the Atlantic, who withhold their succor at the very hour when it is most indispensable

## Dr. McGlynn's Very Simple Case.

If Dr. McGLYNN desires to remain in the Roman Church and to resume the active performance of his pastoral functions, his more impetuous friends are proceeding in a way to hinder rather than to help him in composing his difficulties.

His case is very simple. He has been called to Rome to make explanation of his course as rector of St. Stephen's, and to defend opinions relating to social and political subects which have given offence to his immediate ecclesiastical superiors and to many other Roman Catholics. People who are not Catholics, HENRY GEORGE and the German Socialists, for instance, may say that a man has a right to entertain and express any opinions he chooses, and that therefore Dr McGLYNN should refuse to obey the summons from Rome. As for them, they would pay no more heed to it than if it came from Tummany Hall or the Czar of Russia. GEORGE even goes so far as to lecture the and the Central Labor Union makes itself a refuse to pay this price. It cannot be said

violent partisan of the priest, as if it were a

And yet Gronge is now working hard to get up a Labor party every member of which must pledge himself to accept a declaration of principles constructed for him. If a man refused to agree to the platform, he would not be let in. If after he came in, he went about preaching a contrary doctrine, he would be treated as a deserter. The trades unions and the Knights of Labor prescribe rules for admission to which members must render obedience under the penalty of dismissal and the active enmity of all their associates. Any disposition toward inde-pendence of action is met with a prompt rebuke. The screws are put on at once, and the refractory member's life is made a burden to him. If he hesitates about obeying orders, even where they involve loss of s place or of wages with which he himself is satisfied, he is whipped into line in short order, and the lash is kept over him.

In no other organizations of men, secular or ecclesiastical, is the discipline stricter or more remorselessly enforced. When a man goes into a trade union or becomes a Knight of Labor, he sacrifices his individual will and independence of action to the will of the association, and puts himself under the authority of its officers. He can no longer think and act as he chooses, but must be submissive in his opinions and his conduct Otherwise he is a "scab," a traitor, and renegade, and both inside and outside the ranks of organized labor he is looked on with contempt as a man who has gone back on his word and his fellows. If a knight or a unloa man refused to obey a rule of discipline, and paid no attention to the orders of his superiors, what would his fate be? The Pole Jablonowski even wanted to go so far as to deprive the members of the Central Labor Union of the liberty of selecting their

Yet when the Roman Catholic Church summons one of its priests to render account of his opinions and conduct, so that it may be determined whether they are consistent with its principles and compatible with its rules, HENRY GEORGE and the Central Labor Union rise up to denounce the summons as an unwarrantable and tyrannical interference with private rights. Dr. McGLYNN is solemnly pledged before GoD and man to render obedience to the authority of the Church of Rome, and yet men who are submissive under Powderly and Jablonowski cry out that his liberties as an American citizen are invaded when that authority is exercised over him. He is not judged, but is simply called to trial, and yet his ecclesiastical superiors are proclaimed as tyrauts and the central authority of the Church as a despotism against which his manhood should compel him to make scornful rebellion.

Now, Dr. McGLYNN's liberty of opinion is only restricted of his own free will. He can obtain entire independence of thought and of act whenever he chooses, and nobody will interfere with him. He can leave the priesthood of the Church of Rome, throw up his allegiance to its authority at any time, and pursue whatever course of life is agreeable to him, and he will be left unmolested. But so long as he remains in the Church, he must submit himself to its discipline as he vowed to do when he entered its priesthood. For many years he has preached submissiveness to the flock by whom he is so well beloved, and proclaimed to them the divine authority of the Church and now he must himself bow in humble obedience, or he will contradict his words by his conduct. As Catholics, both he and they can entertain no thought of rebellion.

## Judge Davis's Confession.

A nice question of ethics is involved in the confession of the Hon. NOAH DAVIS. At the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Judge Davis told how he peguiled a supposed confidence man who accosted him on Broadway. A young fellow rushed across the street and seized Judge DAVIS'S hand, exclaiming "Why, Mr. JONES I'm so glad to see you. When did you come to town?" Judge Davis confesses that he replied: "My dear boy, this is a surprise. I'm so glad. When did you get up here? Why didn't you look me up? And how are you." "That," continued the Hon. NOAH DAVIS. "was a white lie; but we must fight cunning with cunning."

Must we? And is any lie a white lie? If Judge Davis suspected that the stranger who accosted him was a fraud, he did not need further protection against any dishonest designs which the stranger might entertain. He did not need to fight cunning with cunning. It would have been sufficient if Judge Davis had coldly replied: "I am not Mr. JONES," or "You are mistaken in me, sir, but I do not think I am mistaken in you." or had dismissed him with some other conclusive and at the same time truthful re mark. No lie was necessary. Nothing whatever was gained by playing a confidence game on the confidence man.

The question has another aspect. When the young stranger hailed Judge Davis as Mr. Jones, how did Judge Davis know that the mistake was not genuine and innocent i Cases of mistaken identity happen in this town every day in the year, and every hour in the day. Judge Davis suspected that he was the object of a confidence man's approaches; he acted upon that suspicion pre-cisely as if the suspicion was an absolute certainty; and in this he betrayed anything but the judicial temperament.

Suppose, we say, that the stranger had, in fact, honestly mistaken the Hon. NOAH DAVIS for a really existent Mr. Jones of Somewhere. After Judge Davis, acting on a hasty assumption, had committed himself to the policy of cupning which he upholds as the proper course in such cases, in what a compromising situation would he have found himself! Who, then, would have been the confidence man ?

Would not the stranger have had reason for suspecting Judge Davis of designs on his pocketbook, and for handing him over to

Such are the possible results of attempting to fight cunning with cunning. Better fight shy of the white lie. Stick to the truth.

# Rights.

The coal strike, in New York city alone, costs the poor who buy coal by the pail, more than \$5,000 a day, and it entails suffering of extremer severity upon many who, owing to the high price of coal, cannot now afford to buy at all. Does this make the obligation to break the strike any greater upon the coal companies than upon the handlers?

In a spirit of strict justice we cannot say that it does, and this brings us to a consider ation of the rights of the various persons

connected with the struggle. The coal handlers have a perfect right to set their own value upon their labor. If any man has the right to do anything, they have the right to do that, even if it should result reasing the price of coal to all the rest

that their right to refuse is any less than that of the handlers to demand.

Again, the coal companies have no right to compel by violence any man to perform' work for them.

The coal handlers, on the other hand, have

no greater right to prevent, by violence other men from working for the companies. Still, even upon this understanding, which is indisputable, the handlers have one great advantage over the companies, in the fact that if the latter should find it impossible to procure other laborers, and if should be plainly shown that the strikers have not prevented them from doing so by threats of violence, public sentiment would call upon the companies to yield rather than upon the strikers. This would be the irresistible dictate of human sym-pathy, but such a situation cannot be brought about unless the strikers show, by refraining from all forms of violence, that they have done nothing to forfeit such an invaluable hold upon public consideration.

### The Funding Mill.

That was a mighty unpleasant speech, on Thursday in the House, that the Hon. Ep-WARD V. HAYDEN of Massachusetta delivered on the subject of the Funding bill and its opponents. Mr. HAYDEN charged, in terms that were vigorous and not too nicely weighed, that the opposition to the measur was inspired by a lot of anprin-cipled stock obbers, and was, in fact, nothing but book jobbers' raid. It is refreshing to find a member on the floor of the House possessing the full courage of his convictions, and ready to face the consequences of a wholesome denunciation of the worst gang of corruptionists that has been seen in Washington in years. Mr. HAYDEN stuck manfully to his text, and reaffirmed and strengthened his position when they sought to drive him from it.

The bill should sequire strength from the character of the opposition that is arrayed against it, led by professional wreckers and reënforced by blackmailers and corrupt newspapers. It originated with the license highwaymen of Wall street, and it is the duty and the opportunity of a Democratic Congress to stiffe such corruption and crush it out of existence.

The selection of Mr. FRANK RISCOGE fo Senator in Congress from New York State i Representative from the Onondaga district is honorable, and he has attested his ability on many occasions. His party has shown wisdom

The Democrats in the Legislature did well when they selected SMITH M. WEED as their candidate for Senator. Mr. WEED is one of the most important members of the party in the State of New York. He was a close friend of Mr. TILDEN, and in every way deserves the

We learn from the Boston Journal that Mr. JONAS G. CLARE of Worcester has given a million dollars to found an institution "for the promotion of learning in all its higher branches," to be called Clark University, and to be established in Worcester.

No doubt Mr. Clark gots more personal sat-

that shall bear his name, than he could possibly get out of a different disposition of his money; but, if he were sin-cerely and carnestly engaged in promoting the work of education, he would accomplis his purpose much better by giving the same sum to one of the old and solid colleges or universities of the country. It is a great misfortune that so many rich and benevolent men se to work to found new colleges instead of performing the greater service of strengthening the old ones.

The public necessity of getting the Arcade Railway under Broadway built as soon as possible grows more and more evident every day

The Governors of the day all go it freely on the labor question, but everything considered so far. Governor Green of New Jersey seems entitled to take the cake.

The Hon. CHARLES B. FARWELL, just elected a Sepator in Congress by the Legislature of Illinois, repels the assertion that he is a great expert in the pleasant American game of poker. "It all came from that miserable old skeesicks. John Wentworth," says Mr FARWELL. "When he was running against me for Congress in 1870-and I buried him prett deep, too-he made a speech in which he called me Poker CHARLEY, and threw a pack of cards up in the air and said these were the implements I was most familiar with. That i where that started, and for years a lot of goo people have thought me one of the worst mer in the world. I have met good ministers be fore now who asked me why I did not reform my ways, and give up gambling."

Mr. FARWELL is entirely right in repelling this unjust charge. Of course, he understands the game, as every well-educated man of the world ought to understand it, but there ha never been any truth in the imputation which made him out a gambler. He is a strong-headed man of business, and justly enjoys the friendship of an immense number of men no only in Illinois, but elsewhere.

We have no doubt that he will make a patriotic and useful Senator.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Judge, i out for John Sherman and David Bennery HILL as the Presidential candidates of their respective parties. Well, well, who knows what is really going to happen next year?

## Simon Cameron's Belightful Old Age.

From the Philadelphia Record. Simon Cameron starts for the Bermudas of Simon Cameron starts for the Bormudas on the 6th of February. He got so much benefit from his former visits to these delightful islands that he is eager to repeat the experience, not that he is in special need of it. He has grown old so gracefully that he does not seem to have grown old at all. With his 90th year almost in view he is as aprightly in spirit as he was in his 19th year, and he sees no reason why this should not be true on the last day of his life. He knows more about growing old than any other man I know of. He has made a careful study of it. He planned this period old his life as carefully and as wisely as any other portion of it. By keeping his heart open he has kept his eyes and his ears open to all human sympathies and inter ests. He has not withdrawn within himself to a sou and solitary confinement, issuing in that bitterness o spirit which has marred otherwise admirable lives.

He has left his place in the world while genera after generation has some up to him. Cicero was only 60 when he sat down to tell us what he knew about out age. Think of the richness and variety of a "De Sense tute" written at 80, after such a busy, happy life as 80 mon Cameron's. I heard the other day that we may exmon Cameron's. I heard the other day that we may exmon Cameron's. I heard the other day that we may expect something of the sort from the ex-Senator—at least
a review of the stirring events which he has seen, and a
summary of their lessons. No man living has such rich
recollections of American politics as Simon Cameron;
no, nor of American history in the broader sense. Almost seeval with the Constitution, he has grown with
its growth and strengthened with its strength, absorbing
its spirif from year to year. I hope we may not lose this its spirit from year to year. I hope we may not lose the

## Profit Sharing in Connectious.

From the Hartford Courant. When the amployees of the Rice & Griffin Manufacturing Company were paid off last fasturday each one received a copy of the following notice:

"The title & Griffin Manufacturing Company will pay these in their femploy six months or more during the year, in addition to regular wages, one-half of any ne-earnings there may be on the year's business, after re-sorving ain per cent. interest on the value of the capital invested. Each employee to share in proportion to the amount of his wages for the year. This plan will be

Mr. Cox Improving.

WARRINGTON NEWS. Deport Dinmends

From the Section Second.

It was a descring eight at the White House last sight when, less than twenty-dre feet apart, stood Mrs. Lealed Stanford and Bra. Frank Leale, each blanks with Jeweis, and each apparently vying with the other in trying to hit just the right pose under the chanother in trying to hit just the right pose under the chan-deller, so as to send out into the eyes of the people, who enjoyed with not a listle yest the rival exhibitions, more sointillating rays than the other. If Mrs. Lesile might be said to have been ladon with great peoble of glow-ing light, Mrs. Siantord was harvessed with ropes of brilliants. Mrs. Lesile's jewels have probably been written up in imp sem and in detail more than Mrs. Stanford's, but the exact jeweller's appraisal of the California collection of minerals is probably at least gard,000 more than it would be of the New York collec-tion. It is true that Mrs. Stanford had, by sectroling ner throat with a band of white velvet, managed to wen

ner threat with a band of white velves, managed to wear three diamond pins there at once. But Mrs. Lealie's correage was fairly sparking with stones in different settings—crosscents, buttons, and crosses.

From the Baltimere American.

It is conceded that never before has there been such a display of diamonds. Mrs. Senator standed fairly shone with precious stones, and it is said her diamonds cost \$500,000. There were was such a display in the White House except that made by Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Frank Lealie was another lady whose diamonds attracted attention. The stones she were in her ears were the famous diamonds about which so much has been written. They looked the size of birds' segn. The scales front of her decollets correct was one biase of the precious stones. There were other displays of diamonds, but the two comban of were the most magnificant.

diamonds, but the two quagn or wave unideast.

It seemed as if some of the dressing, or rather the want of it, was carried to extremes. Talk about the Chicago ninisters protesting against the American opera ballet!

The display of secks, arms, and buss last night was far ahead of any ballet show at any theatra. Some of the indice seemed to try to see how listic they could wear and not eatch cold. It has been justify said that, like the diamond display, no such decollets show has been seen in the White House before. The dizzy costumes of the girls in "Evangeline" and Lydia Thompson's troups seemed to fade into insignificance when compared to the low back dresses worn lest night.

### Penalties of Fines and Popularity.

From the Bullimore American.

Frank Lawier is the only man in Congress who has taken a stand in reward to refusing to see women who send their cards to him. Bonne time ago it was published that his wife sent for him, and the door-keeper refused to go for Mr. Lawier because he had given orders to bring no cards from women to him. Mr. Lawier says he was obliged to take this stand, and adds: Lawler says he was obliged to take this stane, and adds:
"I am the only man who deres to do it. You have no
idea how they ran after me. I was bored to death by
women from all over the country. The other members
sent them to me, telling the women 'to see Mr. Lawler.
He has the President's ear, and he can do anything.' I
found it out, and gave orders to the doorkeepers to stop
bringing me cards. If there are any women who have
official business they can flad me at my hotel after
Congress adjusting.

Congress adjourns."

But even this precaution does not prevent the women from seeing Mr. Lawler. He is one of the most polite from seeing Mr. Lawier. He is one of the most polite men, and oftentimes when he comes out from dinner at Willard's he finds a number of women waiting in the reception room to see him. They come with petitions and letters, and all want places, so Frank now tries to escape without being seen. Not long ego two fair widows came to the noted to stay. They wanted places widows came to the note to stay. They wanted hawter's in the departments, and, of ourse, wanted hawter's help, so they got the head waiter to pince them at Mr. Lawler's table. The first day they were as polite as could be to the aminable Chicago Congressman, but they rather overdid it, and Frank tumbled to their racket. He had the head waiter move his seat, and the poor widows finding themselves unable to suita Mr. Lawler widows, finding themselves unable to enlist Mr. Lawler In their cause, left the hotel finally to try another means

## Portraits of an Interesting Lat of Men.

From the Philadelphia Times. Charles H. Mann, doorkeeper in charge of the Journalists' Callery of the House of Representatives, during the past summer addressed letters to the editor-in-chief of each of the great dailies of the Union saking a framed portrait of himself to be placed among representative journalists in the antercom of the gallery. Among those received was a fine crayon of George Childs in a beautifully carved oak frame; also a similar one of George Jones of the New York Times. The porrails are of sizes proportionate to a frame two by three feet. Purtraite have also been received from, or have been promised by Mr. Bingerly, Philadelphia Record, Mr. Mixon, Chicago Inter-Occas; A. S. Aball, Baltimore Sun; John R. McLean, Cincinnati Esquirer; Joseph Pulitzer, New York World; Murat Halstead, Cluciunati Commercial Gazette; Mr. Pulsifer, Boston Merald, and others. It is proposed to make this gallery the most complete and interesting collection of the kind in the

#### Legislators who Can Piny Billiards, From the Indianapolis Journal.

At Washington during the present session Representative Burus of Missouri, William Walter Phelps of New Jersey, Wilkins of Ohio, Tom Bayne of Pittsburgh, and a few others have formed a coterie, and are often seen playing three-ball billiards or pool at one of the prominent rooms. Mr. Burns is probably the most expert of the quartet. He learned at home, and knows how to handle the balls. Like Tom Ochiltree, he deftly when the game is pool. He talks much more than toes Mr. Phelps while playing, for the well-known New Jerseyman seems a little bored when he is making an exhibition of himself in a pool room. Col Bayne is known as a good all-aroud-the-table billiardist, and he enjoys the surroundings during a contest, and likes the excitement when the game is evenly matched, whereas Mr. Phelps seems to wander off in his mind to legislation

or the prospects for the Plumed Knight in 1888.

Berlah Wilkins is the latest addition to the billiard players, but he is no novice in the art. He chalks his one and rattles his contestants with the guys as familiarly as any professional. He is very talkative, and the boys say he seems to think he can play as well with his tongue as with his one. J. Hart Brewer of New Jersey, the well-known potter, who took such a prominent part in the tariff discussion in the Forty

billiard rooms, but he never cared as much for dailying with the cue and balls as Senator Beck, who, but for the work he has to do and the lack of dignity about it, would be about the billiard rooms much of his time. Few of the Southern Senators or Representatives are ever seen in billiard rooms. They come here from the East and Central States mostly. And, strange as it may seem, the public men who play billiards most crink the least. There are those who would turn up their noses at

the suggestion of playing billiards, but would drink to excess and never think it wrong. There is the greatest abandon among the pixty or eventy-five legislators who frequently play billiards. ometimes, on a hot night, they take off their coats and work like wood cawyers. Senator Vest, it is said, can make more work around a billiard table than a section hand on a railroad can at his work. Senator Ransom moves around and rests while he plays. Sens tor Voorhees never plays, because, they say, he has not the patience, if he had the time. Senator Palmef likes billiards, but he likes them at the quiet home, away from the noise and confusion of the growd. For some unknown reason the amusement has taken a boom of late.

Rojos Making a Portrait of Mrs. Cleveland. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The paragraph which your journal quoted yesterday from the Baltimore American about the artist Rajon and the lady of the White House is so ingeniously wrong in every detail that it reminds one of the remark made by Buffon when he saw in a dictionary the crab defined as "a fish of green color, which walks backward."
The green naturalist said: "This is correct with three exceptions—the crab is not a fish, is not green, and does

not walk backward." not walk backward."

The facts are: Nrs. Cleveland did not neglect nor de-cline M. Rajon's offer to make her portrait. She grace-fully assented. Bajon did not "sail for Europe in a huff yesterday," for he is now in Washington at work on this portrait, and all his baggage is now in his rooms at the Hotel Martin. University place and Ninth street, whither he will return this week to keep some professional ap-

I greatly doubt that this well-bred Frenchman would publicly declare (whatever he might have thought) that the President was too ugly for a portrait;" and it is most unlikely that the artist is going to "spend ten years in etching the whole Walters gallery." for before he went to Washington last week he showed me his por-traits of Wm. 7. Walters and his son, and told me he was commissioned to steh them. Famousick Kerrel. New York, Jan. 19.

#### The Fame of Tilden. From the Troy Press.

The fact that Mr. Tilden surrendered the residency, to which he was chosen, rather than create the slightest danger of civil war, the great library tha he gives to his country, and his last great patriotic effort to secure suitable coast defences for the country he leved, ought to be enough to perpetuate his name and his giory to the end of time, if there is to be an end of

Meyerts of the Campbell Trial Scient.

Tonorro, Jag. 19.—The sustoms authorities have search a large quantity of obsence literature con-signed to city bookscliers. The stuff is a vertatin repor-of the Colin-Campbell divorce proceedings in London. Nothing Libo It.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, Mr. Edmunds Introduces a Will for the Pro-

Wassingron, Jan. 19.-In the Senate day, Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Poreign Relations, reported a bill to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessola, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases and for other purposes. He said that he had also a written report on the subject which he had been directed by the committee to submit togother with documents, papers, evidence, &c. He gave notice that, just as soon as the bill and report were printed, so that Senators could examine them, he should set the Senate to take amine them, he should sek the Senate to take up the bill and proceed with it, and dispose of it at the earliest possible day. The bill is similar to that introduced by Mr. Belmont in the House. The report accompanying it, after arguing that the pretension that has sometimes been asserted by the Government of Great Britain, that American fishing vassels, or others, have no right, except at the pleasure of the British Government, to be it or to proceedte lawful purpuits in the great arms of the sea extending between ports of the mainiand belonging to the British, and which are more than six marine miles broad, is not well founded, consides as follows:

[In riew of all that has taken place, the committee

founded, constudes as follows:

In view of all that has taken place, the committee thinks it to be the duty of the United Biaste, in a firm and space way, to protect and defend the just and common rights of the people of the United States, whether mahermen, or traders, or travellers, or all, by all such measures as may be within our power. The measures the committee proposes to this and reats upon a principle universally recommended a right and accessary in the intercourse of nations, and it has often been resorted to in one form or another by many nations. It is recommended that the Fresident of the United States be invested with the puwer, and that it be made his duty whenever he shall be satisfied that unjust, unfall, or sufficiently conduct is practised by the Sritish diovernment in respect of our dittens and their property within the ports or waters of the British dionalous in North America, to dean to the satisfied these small in Strike House, and their property, or to any clustes of the them. Sent previous in the waters and previa of the House, so waters and previa of the

so that he shall be sole from time to time, as each emergency may arise, to preserve the intercourse between the United states and that Overment in a state of fair equality.

The House bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors now disabled and dependent on their labor for support was reported favorably.

Mr. Hampton (Dem., S. C.), by request, introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the civil service by establishing a retired list.

It authorizes the retirement of any person in the civil service who has served continuously for forty-five y-sars or upward on three-fourths of the sainty which he was receiving at the time of retirement; also on two-thirds pay of any employee who has served continuously for thirty-eighty-sars and one-half pay of any employee who has served continuously for thirty y-sars, and is, in the opinion of the head of the department under which employed, incompetent to perform, efficiently all the duties of his position on account of sickness or injury conditions, the position on account of sickness or injury conditions and the said of miscorresistant of miscorresistant be promoted to a lifety of the position of a his retirement with the special view of increasing his retired pay.

On motion of Mr. Vest the Benate bill authorning the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River) was taken up, and everal amoundments reported to it.

Mr. Ingalis argued that the inhibition as to a bridge and the mouth of the Missouri River) was taken up and deveral amoundments reported to it.

Mr. Ingalis argued that the inhibition as to a bridge within two miles above or below the proposed structure should also apply to the new bridge, and that it should not be within two miles of the Eads structure, suggesting that otherwise the charter might be used for blackmailing purposes. He offered an amendment was agreed to. All the amendments offered by Mr. Vest were also agreed to, and the bill, thus amended, was passed.

The Benate bill appropriating \$300,000 to

### DYNAMITE IN A CORONER'S OFFICE. Poor Mr. Byan Left a Box of it as Scentity

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19 .-- The Coroner be-

gan an inquest to-day in the case of Agnes Ryan, aged two months, who died at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Sunday last from the effects of a dose of laudanum given by her father, as is alleged, in mistake for paregoric. The proprietor of a hotel on Second street testified that a man giving his name as J. E. Ryan, with his wife and child, came to his place on Sunday. Soon and child, came to his place on Sunday. Soon after their arrival Ryan informed him that his child was sick, and that he had given it a dose of laudanum in mistake for paragoric. The hotel proprietor advised him to take the child to the hospital, which he did. Ryan threw the bottle which contained the laudanum into the stove, and after taking the child to the hospital he and his wife disappeared from the hotel.

Dr. Shoemaker of the Pennsylvania Hospital received a letter to-day postmarked Brocklyn and signed J. E. Ryan, thanking him for his interest in the child and expressing the hope that respectable burial will be given it. He was too poor, he said, to bury the baby himself, and hoped to be in a position soon to remit the amount of the expense.

Bome consternation was occasioned in the Coroner's office when a policeman carried in a box containing a lot of dynamite and fuese and on which there was a card bearing the inscription. American Dynamite Company, J. Ed. Ryan." The box had been given to the police by a storekeeper on Bainbridge street, from whom a man giving his name as Ryan had obtained \$5 on representing that he was in distress with a sick baby and wanted to return to his home in New York. He isfit the box with the storekeeper, who subsequently seeing the card bearing the word dynamite." became frightened, and hastened to turn it over to the police. The inquest was postponed for further investigation. after their arrival Ryan informed him that his

#### The National Board of Trade. Washington, Jan. 19.-The National Board

was redicated for the ensuing year.

Mr. Thurber of New York offered a resolution, which Mr. Thurber of New York offered a resolution, which was adopted, advocating the reaffirmation of the position heretofore taken by the Soard respecting the necessity of national legislation for the prevention of adulterations in food and drugs, and urging the passage of the National Adulteration ask.

The fullowing resolutions on inter-State commerce submitted by the Chicago Soard of Trade were discussed at some legath, and were Siman Milwantes, witherful of Philadelphia, Pope of Chicago, Stern of New York, and Burray of Cincinnati for further consideration and report:

Basolutious approving the general terms of the Sanate Inter-State Commerce. It, except such clauses as prohibit the charging of sizes rate for a longer than for a shorter had were referred.

The Charity ball will be given in the Metro-politan Opera House to night. Very few tiexes remain smooth, and there is every promise that the ball will be brilliantly accountal.

SULLIVAN'S WRIST REALLY BROKEN. Is was the Back of Cardiff's Neck that Sunpped the Champton's Bose.

MINNEAPOLIS Jan. 19.—The result of the fight last night between John L. Sullivan and Patsey Cardiff was a surprise to every one who saw it. It was at first thought to be a hippodrome, but no one thinks so now. The blow which Cardiff struck Builivan in the first round was square in the mouth and drew blood. This caused Sullivan to be somewhat cautious. Within a moment, however, he aimed one of his terrible right-handers at Cardiff, which the latter dedged, and Sullivan's wrist struck on the back of Cardiff's neck, breaking the wrist bone. Sullivan concealed this fact even from his seconds until the close of the fight, and this seconds until the close of the fight, and this seconds until the close of the fight, and this seconds of the contest. This showed his wisdom, for had Cardiff known the champlon was injured he would have been more aggressive.

Our diff is the most surprised man in Minneapolis over the result, for in conversation with an Associated Press reporter after the fight he said he expected to be knocked out and he acced with great caution, knowing that Sullivan was only waiting to get one good effective blow. The fight was to be for points, the winner to get 75 per cent, of house receipts and the loser 25. The general impression is that Cardiff had the lest of the fight from first to last getling in three blows on Sullivan's face and pushing him to the ropes twice, cleverly avoiding Sullivan's attacks and coming out at the end of the sixth round as fresh as when he went in.

An examination of Sullivan's wrist was mafe by Drs. Towers, Quimby, and Ames. Quimby is the Health Officer, and Ames the Mayor of Minneapolis. They pronounced the radius bone of the left hand broken, and signed a certificate to that effect. Billy Wilson and Mc-Renna Johnson, the black star, the two most two ago posted \$100 for a fight for \$250 a side. To-day they meet to sign articles, but could not agree as to where the fight should occur. They will meet again in a day or two.

DULUTH, Jan, 19.—Jim Merrane, in behalf of Pat Killen, to-day deposited with Jay W. Anderson, a prominent business man of this piace, \$500 for a fight between Pat Killen and Patsy Cardiff for \$1,000 a side, the fight to occur within five weeks in \$1. Paul. Minneapolis. The and the service of the left hand broken and service in the paint should be a fact of the service of the left of the service of the Within a moment, however, he aimed one of his terrible right-handers at Cardiff, which the

### BUHUS NEW CARE

Me Backs Into It Cantlovely, Examines 14 Ortifonly, Lunches, and Takes a Nam.

Bohu, the double-horned rhinoceros from South Africa, which lately stepped into the shoes vacated by the late lamented Bombi, in the Central Park menagerie, was transferred to a permanent cage yesterday. That would seem to be a simple operation, but Superintendent hours about it. Every man present knew that the rhinoceros ranks next to the elephant in strength, and that at any minute, excited by the unusual proceeding, he might make a

rush for liberty.

Bohu weighs 1,600 pounds. He has lived eight years in the cage from which he was transferred yesterday. The cage is ten feet long and four feet wide, and in it the rhinoceros was not able to turn around. He could exercise by moving two steps forward and two backward and repeat. This is the same fourwheeled travelling cage in which Bohu has

was not able to turn around. He content exerting to the Edward and two best proving two sless forward and two blackmailing purposes. He inferred an amendation of the grant of the state of year with spinal meningitis, and the case was pronounced incurable. It has been a question how to best kill the animal without causing an uproar among the hundreds of caged beasts. Finally it was decided to use chloroform, and Dr. Robert was appointed executioner, George W. Johnson, Kennedy's keeper, arranged the preliminaries by securely binding the lion's feet to opposite sides of the cage to prevent him thrashing about or breaking away. A large wire basket was lined with rubber cloth, and into this was placed three-quariers of a pound of chloroform. The cloth was then ited over Kennedy's neck and inhaistion began. For about two minutes the lion struggled frantically to release his head, and then he gradually succumbed to the anaesthetic. In six minutes he was pronounced dead.

The skin and skeleton of the beast will be forwarded to Prof. Ward at Rochester to be stuffed and mounted. They will then find their place in the Barnum Museum at Tufts College, Boston. The heart and liver were presented to Dr. George F. Lewis of the Bridge-port Hospital for preservation.

## Watterson Says Cleveland will be Renom-

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19 .- Among the passengers who arrived at the Union Station this morning on the Pan Handle express from the West was the Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. He was on his way to Philadelphia to attend the banquet of was on his way to Philadelphia to attend the banquet of the Clover Club. To a reporter Mr. Watterson said he had no doubt that Cleveland will be renominated. "I have no Presidential preferences," said he. "It is too sariy to talk about these matters yet." "should Cleveland fail to secure the nomination, would it not be an seknowledgment on the part of the Democrats that their first administration for twenty years was a failure!" years was a failure!" years was a failure!" presidential to the subject, "Presidential Cleveland will not be defeated for the nomination. He has, mart, we computers. I do not regard too. Hill of New York as one. I am not opposing President Cleveland."

## The Same Old Phulaux.

The same old Phalanx, sturdy, tough, and true, The same, and with the same old leaders, too; The brain of Jefferson, and Jackson's will, Inspire and guide the same old Phalanx still.

The architect whose head and heart designed This glorious temple, built for all mankind; The soldier statesman, too. whose steady course Defended it alike from fraud and force;

Those two, abiding in the people's hearts Truly immortal, play their former parts; By them the same old Phalanz still is led. Jackson the hand, and Jefferson the head.

Not one without the other, hand in hand They lead the same old Democratic band; Though lesser captains here and there may fall, With these, the Phalaux surely will prevail.

Modern reformers sneer and scowl in valu. Viewing the marching column with disdain. Though rough the road, these leaders of the past Will surely bring it to the goal at last.

Buill to its old idea stanghly true-The people's rights—the many, not the few-It marches on forever, filly led By those great spirits marching at the head

GETTING READY FOR THE BOYCOTT. The Piedge Not to Bay Pool Beer to be Care

The records of the Excise Department The records of the Excise Department show that during the year ending with April last 5.574 licenses were issued for the sale of beer and liquor in this city. Of these it is estimated that probably 574 were releases on account of removals, change of proprietorship, or other causes, showing 9,000 licensed houses. In addition the Excise Commissioners estimate that liquor was sold in a thousand piaces with-out licenses. This would make 10,000 grog shops of all kinds and classes in the city, an snops of all kinds and classes in the city, an estimate which agrees with that of the Liquor Dealers' Association. Lager beer, either bottled or drawn from the barrel, is sold at all these places from the highest to the lowest.

The Liquor Dealers' Association, which has just procelaimed a boyest upon the principal

larer beer brewers of the city, claims that one-third of the bars at which beer is sold are owned by its members. It further claims that another third of them are owned by those who are in full sympathy with its movement and will join in it. Assuming that these estimates

owned by its members. It further claims that another third of them are owned by those who are in full sympathy with its movement and will join in it. Assuming that these estimates are exaggerated, it will still be safe to say that at least one-half the retail dealers are now arrayed in hostility to the associated browers. In Brooklyn the movement is more general, and embraces a much larger proportionate number of dealers.

There are sixty-six broweries represented in the browers produce the well as the retail of the larger estation of the broweries throughout this region not in the pool. These nine of ten, with such aid as can be secured from a distance, are now to supply the beer hereofore furnished by the pool browers to the associated dealers and those sympathizing with them, which may be considered as one-half of the trade of this city and Brooklyn. These facts will give an idea of the extent of the blow the dealers are now giving to the bool browers.

It is charged by the dealers and not dooled by the browers that the latter are actuated in their treatment of the dealers by a determined hostility to the whiskey trade; that their object is to drive whiskey out of the market, and substitute their lager beer as a universal drink. For this purpose they are now endeavoring to secure amendments to the Exoles law so as to fix a low license for places where only beer and light wines are sold, and to permit such places to be kept open on Sundays; while the places where strong liquor is sold shall ray a high license and be closed on Sundays; while the places where strong liquor is sold shall ray a high license and be closed on Sundays; while the places where strong liquor is sold shall ray a high license and be closed on Sundays; while the places where strong liquor is sold shall ray a high license and be closed on the place amore carnest in their hostility to the browers on that call for.

The General Committee of the Dealers' Central sacciation and cannot be obtained to mansay the dealers and to see to the supply

Movement to Organize them on a National

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.-A movement is on foot formed by several trades within the past year. The proposal began in Philadelphia, where there are saw proposal began in Philadelphia, where there are saw-eral thousand street car men in the order, and it is re-ceiving strong support in New York, doston, and this city. The organization would include besides these cities the employees in Chicago, St. Louis, Chicinatt, Louisville, San Francisco, and all the smaller cities where the men are organized. The membership would probably exceed 30,000. One of the main objects is to secure the general adoption of tweive hours as a day's work on street car lines throughout the country, and the passance of a law by the Legislatures of the various States rendering it illegal to work men longer hours.

## The Price of Iron.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The base price of the sliding scale of bar iron, on which wares of troff workers for the Eastern Association are based, was ad-vanced yesterday to 21-10 cents per pound. A similar advance has already been made in Pittsburgh, and the present advance has been for some time anticipated by mill swares and workmen. The action in increasing the price avoids the possibility of a sirike, and enables the workmen to share in the increased profits of the present advance after the first work is without the present advance after the first work is without present and prospects for increased production were most excuracing.

Privaguan Jan. 19—The Western Iron Association decided to-day that, in view of the selling price of fron, the sells riall remain at two conts for the greent. In the opinion of the dealers it would be suiteded to advance the price of iron now, as the best rangish bar aliand down on the New York docks for \$2.20 per hundred, and to advance the price would only bring foreign iron into the market. advance has already been made in Pittsburgh, and the

## Physicians who Believe in Mrs. Fmmons'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-The hearing in the Emmons insanity case was resumed at noon to-day. Dr Lovejoy of this city was called to the stand. He said he had tested Mrs. Emmons's sanity by the use of fallacious arguments in sylogistic form in all of which she had detected the fallacy. He believed her to be perfectly detected the rainer. He benevate the five government flospital for the Insane, described a visit paid to
the asylum by Mrs. Rommons, to whom, in a letter to
the asylum by Mrs. Rommons, to whom, in a letter to
the following day, he referred as a "puzzing study." He subsequently had
other interviews with Mrs. Rommons, and had studied
her manner white under examination in court, and believed her to be same.

# Gen. Hozen's Funeral.

Washington, Jan. 19 .- The funeral of Gen. W. S. Hazen was held this afternoon in St. John's P. E. Church. A throng of distinguished people attended, in-cluding Secretary Endicott, Gen. Sheridan, and many prominent officers of the army and navy. The honorar prominent officers of the army and havy. The honorary rall bearers were: Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordanace; Adjt. den. Drum. Paymaster-General Rochester, Quartermaster-General Holaberd, Surgeon-General More, and Gen. Duane. Chief of Engineers. The active pail bearers were sight volunteers from the Signal Gorpa. The interment was made in Oak Hill Cemeters with military honors. By direction of the President, the War-Department was closed at noon as a mark of respect to the deceased officer.

### One Need of Alaska.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19. - Gov. Swinsford of Alaska and and consequently the settlement of the country or its development in any respect is almost totally pre-cluded. "The opposition to an extension of the land laws comes from the Alaska Commercial Company," said Gov. Swineford. "The officers of the company dis-claim it, but I have noticed that whenever any proposi-tion is brought before Congress looking to the develop-ment of the country, some agent of the company is al-ways present to oppose it."

Fourth-class Postmasters Appointed. Washington, Jan 19.—The Postmaster-Genwashington, Jan 19.—Inc Fostmasch-Gen-eral has appointed the following named fourth-class Postmasters: Jacob Schalk, Guttenburg, N. J.; M. V. Van Camp, Hoyafield, N. J.; Maiville D. Kuapp, Centre-ville Station, N. Y.; Mrs. Winnifred Mullarky, Dykemans, N. Y.; C. C. Culver, Moreland, N. Y.; N. H. Morri, Musea Kill, N. Y.; J. J. McGrath, Mountain Dale, N. Y.; Gene-B. Worden, Spring Lake, N. Y.; Miss Lens, Neumann, Swamp Mills, N. Y.; C. H. Boice, West Copake, N. Y.; Zella A. Owes, West Pottsdam, N. Y.

A Jersey Milliannire Missing. SPRING VALLEY, Jan. 19 .- J. F. Holate, the young millionaire, who in January last left his wife but returned, is again missing. After his return he wrote a scandalous letter to Mrs. William Steffan, his mother-inscandalous letter to Mrs. William steman, his motherism, eating her vite names. On his return he was sued by her for \$6,900 damages for defamation of character. The case was tried in the County Court, and a verdiet for Mrs. Steffan of \$3.00) rendered. On learning this young Holeste skipped his ball sud departed. The authorities are looking for him. His young wife is living with her parents.

## Accused Grant of Intextantion.

BURLINGTON. Vt., Jan. 19 .- The Free Press this morning prints the full text of the letter written in July, 1804, by Gen. William F. Smith texthe late Senator Poots, accusing Gen. U. & Grant with Thtorication and with surreptitioning procuring innor, and intimating that Grant relieved him from the command of the Eschipenth Corps to piezze Gen. Butler, and from feat than Smiter would expose his (Grant'e) intoxication.